



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
Quarterly Performance Report**



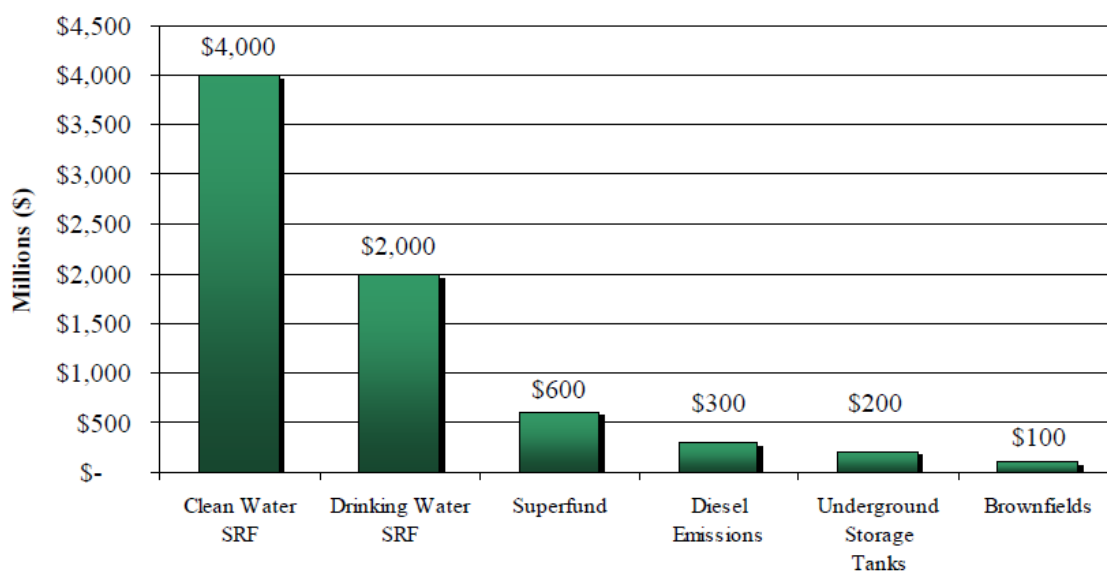
**FY 2012 Quarter 2
Cumulative Results as of March 31, 2012**

April 30, 2012

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Funding by Program



Background

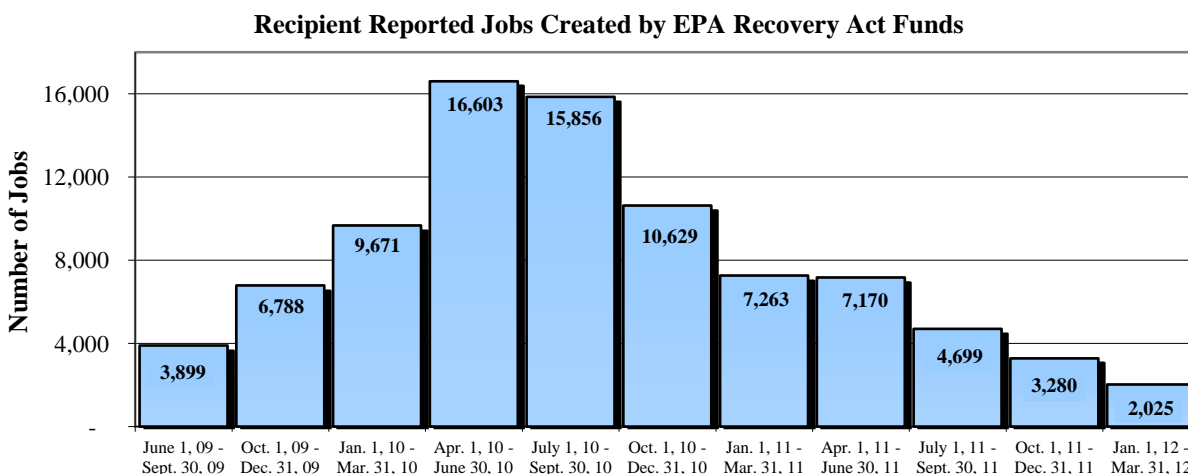
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) has been an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect and promote both green jobs and a healthier environment.

EPA began tracking program performance at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. The following report provides a summary of the performance EPA and its partners have achieved through March 31, 2012 (Quarter 2, Fiscal Year 2012) in the six key environmental programs funded by the Recovery Act and efforts by the Office of the Inspector General. Each section includes general background information on the program, performance metrics, cumulative results and cumulative long-term targets, and examples of progress. The environmental programs invest in clean water and drinking water projects, implement diesel emission reduction technologies, clean up leaking underground storage tanks, revitalize and reuse brownfields, and clean up Superfund sites. To learn more about the Recovery Act implementation at EPA, visit www.epa.gov/recovery.

In order to ensure accountability and demonstrate progress toward meeting program goals, EPA will provide quarterly performance updates consistent with the timing of quarterly recipient reporting. While this report contains the cumulative results since the Recovery Act began, visit www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#reports to review weekly financial and activity reports.

Jobs Report

The Recovery Act has created and retained jobs through its implementation over the past several years. As the table below demonstrates, 2,025 jobs have been funded by ARRA appropriations as reported by recipients from January 1 to March 31, 2012.¹ To view EPA recipient reported data for your state, visit EPA Recipient Reporting on www.recovery.gov.



¹ Each quarter of jobs data represents a snap-shot in time of the number of jobs funded by Recovery Act for the particular quarter; the results should not be added cumulatively. Note that the data represented in this chart is the responsibility of the recipients of EPA Recovery Act funds, and while EPA does conduct a quality check of the data, the primary responsibility for jobs counts resides with the recipients. Also, a continuous review period for each quarter lasts 75 days, which means the total draft reported jobs numbers presented could change after this report has been finalized.

FY 2012 Quarter 2 Highlights As of March 31, 2012



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,870 projects started construction and 1,139 projects completed construction
- 91 Tribal projects started construction and 45 completed construction



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,336 projects started construction and 773 projects completed construction
- 63 Tribal projects started and 41 projects completed construction



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 27,250 old diesel engines retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- Reduced lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by over 719,800 tons and particulate matter by 3,495 tons



Brownfields

- 757 properties assessed with 55 properties cleaned up
- 149 properties totaling 785 acres are ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 1,468 site assessments initiated and 2,074 completed
- 2,022 cleanups initiated and 2,060 completed
- 43 of the 54 states and territories that received ARRA money completed their work



Superfund

- Over 96% of total remedial obligations expended
- 100% of remedial action projects expended over 50% of the obligated funds

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

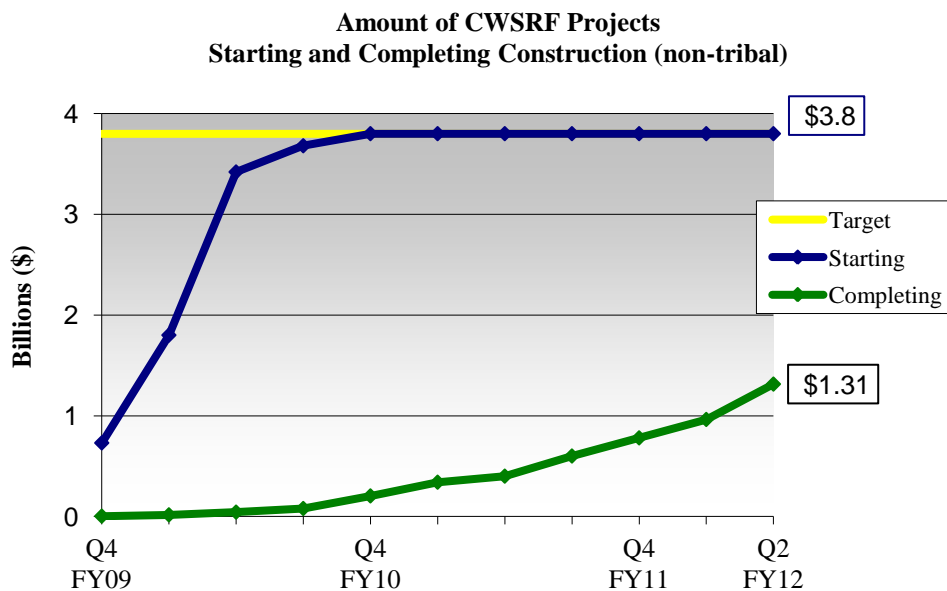
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to capitalize state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories for similar purposes.

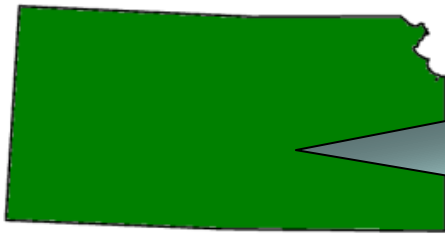
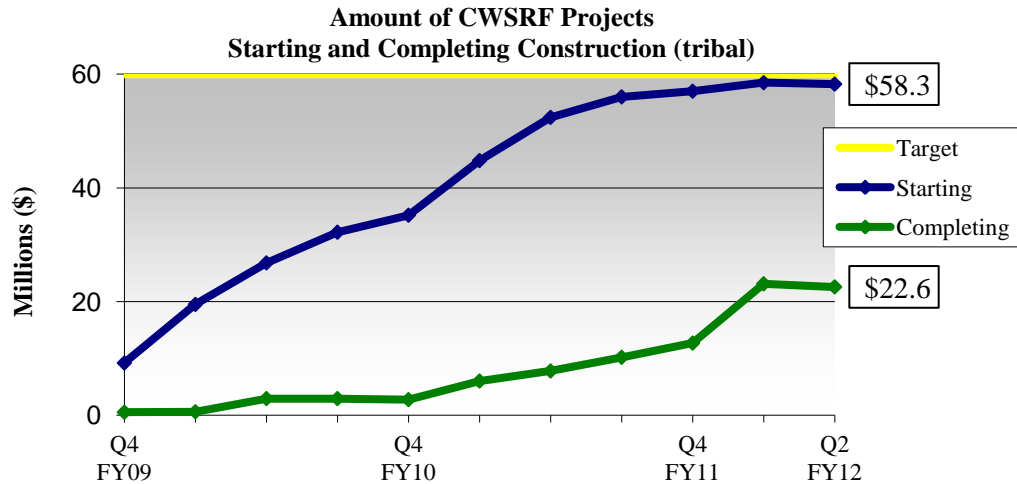
The EPA received \$4 billion for the CWSRF that includes funds for water quality management planning grants with up to 1% reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes. EPA awarded grants to states and Puerto Rico for their state revolving fund programs, from which assistance is provided to finance eligible high priority water infrastructure projects.

The states play a critical role by selecting projects, dispersing funds, and overseeing spending. Projects were selected based on public health and environmental factors, and readiness to proceed with construction capability. In addition, states were also required to provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities). States had the option to retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. Visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery to learn more about the CWSRF.

Program Results as of March 31, 2012

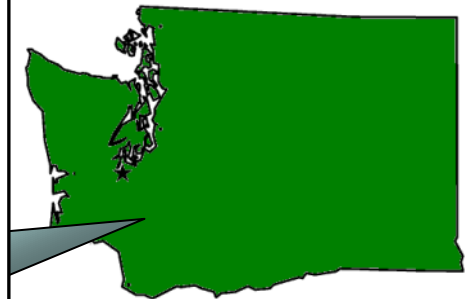
The CWSRF program has made significant progress this year in numerous areas including the large number of projects initiating construction across the country. Furthermore, states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Collectively, states far surpassed the 20% requirement, providing a national total of \$1.13 billion, or 30% of all funds.





Local, state and federal officials broke ground May 18, 2009 as the largest green project reserve eligible in the State of Kansas to be funded by Recovery Act – an \$18 million series of improvements to Johnson County’s Douglas L. Smith Middle Basin Treatment Plant. The project, completed this past October, has created 270 jobs, resulted in almost \$600,000 in annual costs savings for utility rate payers, and reduced annual greenhouse gas emissions by more than 9,700 metric tons. Improvements include construction of a new anaerobic digester, a fats, oils and grease station to more efficiently treat greases and oils from restaurants and industries, and a cogeneration system to produce virtually all of the plant’s annual operating energy from captured biogases.

The demolition of an abandoned grocery in Gorst, Washington marked the start of a sewer project that began the rejuvenation of this small town’s business community. Construction of two new pump stations, one of them on the site of the demolished grocery store, combined with a new collection system, transfer wastewater to the Bremerton secondary wastewater treatment facility. The buried sewer lines now serve 102 Gorst residential sites and will ultimately serve nearly all the businesses in the area. The collection system and the pump stations intercept flow from septic field failures that previously ended up in a Gorst Creek and Sinclair Inlet. Much of the project’s \$5 million cost was paid by the Recovery Act. Kitsap County health officials have been monitoring failing septic systems in Gorst for years, now they say they can almost feel a weight being lifted from their shoulders. “I am so happy,” health inspector Leslie Banigan said. “I’ve been working out there since ’96. I wondered if we were ever going to get sewers. It is not a good place for septic treatment.”



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

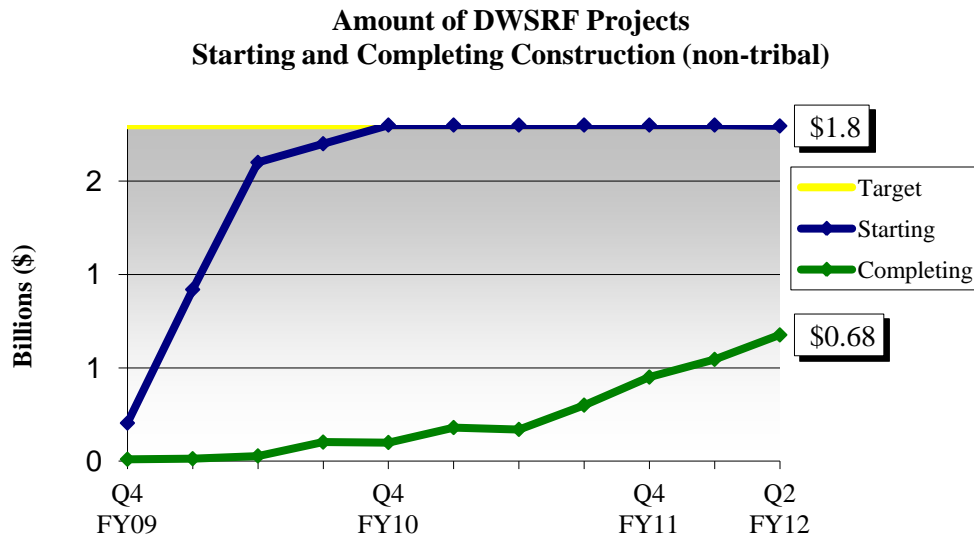
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes.

The program emphasizes the provision of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. The DWSRF provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public and private Community Water Systems and not-for-profit Non-Community Water Systems and direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories.

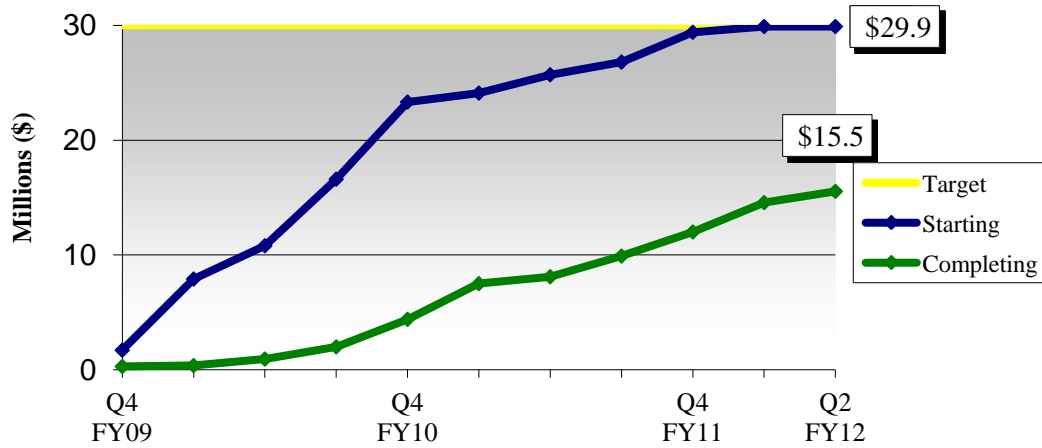
The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities) and may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. To learn more about the DWSRF implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery.

Program Results as of March 31, 2012

Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Many states surpassed the 20% minimum with the average amount of green reserve totaling \$500 million or 29% of all funds.



**Amount of DWSRF Projects
Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)**



In Laurel, Mississippi, Recovery Act funds were used to make distribution improvements in multiple locations throughout the city. Many areas of the existing distribution system were advanced in age and leaking, leading to increased costs associated with repair, maintenance, power usage, and treatment. In the communities, in addition to lower charges due to falling maintenance costs, the replacement of the distribution system has minimized disruptions due to repairs and has freed up the water supply staff to manage other areas of the system. During construction, the project averaged 13 FTE per quarter. The improvements made by this project are considered to be green infrastructure and helped to improve both the energy and water efficiency of the distribution system.

The city of Mount Vernon, Texas provides water service for 3,225 customers. The city's aging downtown distribution system had exceeded its usable life and had become a maintenance problem. With the help of Recovery Act funds, the city upgraded the pump station and replaced 50,000 feet of pipe – almost 10 miles worth of piping. Also, the new pumps installed in the facility are considered high efficiency and qualified at a green upgrade. This savings will help reduce costs and save residents money over the long-term while reducing energy costs necessary to treat the water.



Diesel Emission Reductions

Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations received approximately \$300 million in grants and loans to support the implementation of verified and certified diesel emission reduction technologies.

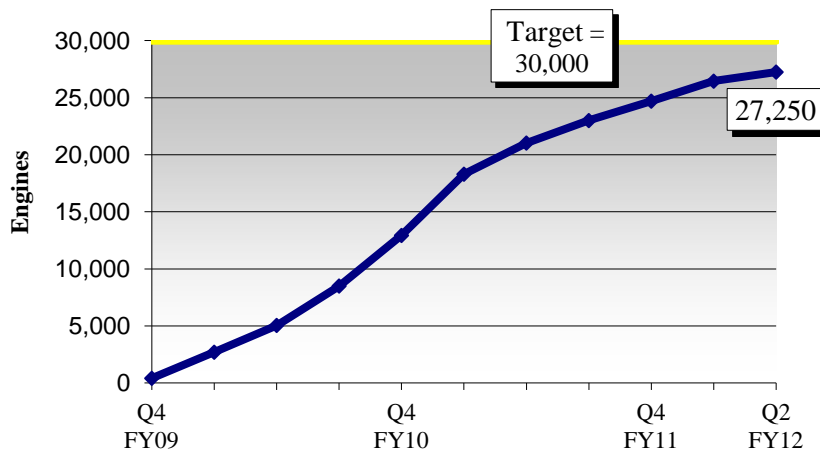
The program aims to accelerate emission reductions from older diesel engines to provide more immediate air quality benefits and improve public health while using Recovery Act funds to maximize job preservation and creation in order to promote economic recovery.

The Diesel Emission Reductions Act (DERA) awards grants, via the Recovery Act, through the National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program, the State Clean Diesel Grant Program, the Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program, and the SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program. Of the \$300 million, \$6 million has been reserved for federal management and oversight. To learn more about the Diesel Emissions Reductions Program implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/otaq/eparecovery/index.htm.

Diesel Emissions Reductions Act (DERA) Clean Diesel Funding Programs²	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ³	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program	5	\$30
Total	160	\$294

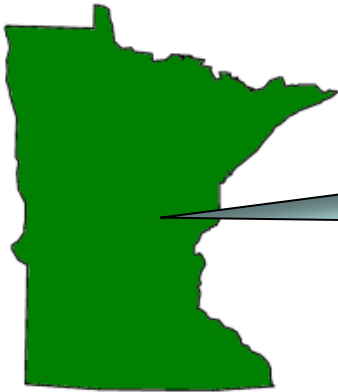
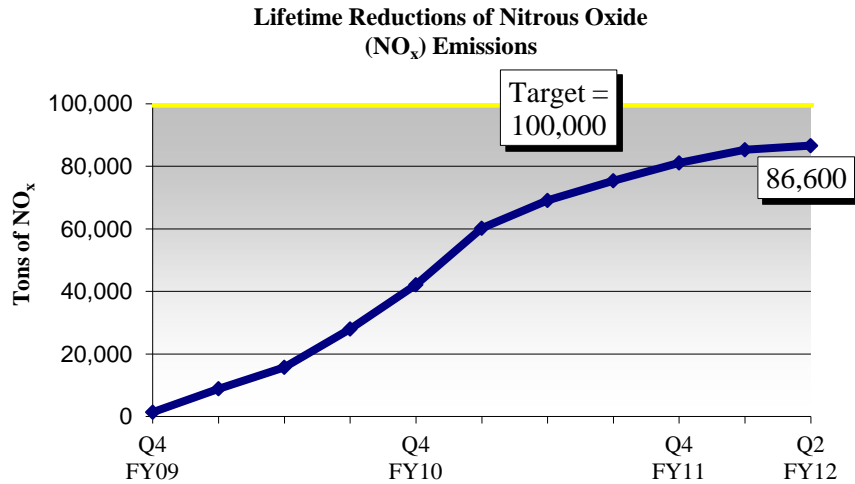
Program Results as of March 31, 2012

**Number of Existing Heavy Duty Diesel Engines
(Including School Buses) Retrofitted, Replaced, or Retired**



² As indicated in the program plans, projects should be completed for the National, State, and Emerging Technology Funding Assistance programs by the end of December 2010. SmartWay projects have until the end of December 2012 to complete.

³ The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.



In Minnesota, diesel engines make up just 10 percent of the road traffic, but they cause more than half of the pollution from on-road sources. To address these challenges, the Minnesota Environmental Initiative (MEI), a collaborative group that focuses on protecting public health through voluntary air pollution reductions, created Project Green Fleet in 2005. With Recovery Act funds, EPA awarded a grant to support MEI's Project Green Fleet to retrofit nearly 600 pieces of on-road and off-road diesel equipment. As of now, MEI has collaborated with 46 partners from the trucking and construction industries and retrofitted two locomotives, and over 2,000 public and private school buses, which represent nearly all of the eligible buses in Minnesota. In addition, MEI implemented a statewide outreach and communications strategy to increase public awareness about the negative environmental and health consequences of diesel pollution. Project Green Fleet has reduced nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions by more than seven tons and particulate matter (PM) by half a ton.

The San Joaquin Valley is home to nearly four million people and is the largest producer of agricultural commodities in the United States. Due to the valley's narrow bowl shape and stagnant weather conditions, diesel emissions are collected and held, causing increased cases of asthma in children and other health problems related to poor air quality. The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District used Recovery Act funds to work with local farmers and replace 33 agricultural engines as a way to cut diesel pollution. The Air District also used Recovery Act funds to replace 77 older school buses (from the 1980s) with new school buses equipped with 2007 or 2010 certified diesel engines. These projects will reduce hundreds of tons of emissions of nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM).



Brownfields

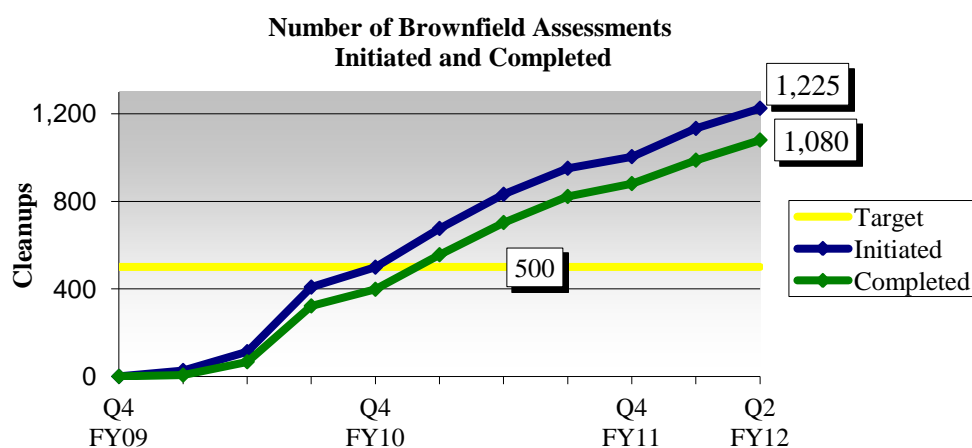
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

The funds provide awards for brownfields assessment, cleanup, new and supplemental Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) and job training cooperative agreements through a competitive process. Communities receive technical assistance and targeted brownfields assessments via regional contracts and Interagency Agreements (IA). Activities to be performed under these cooperative agreements include, but are not limited to:

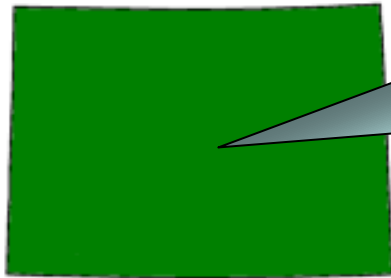
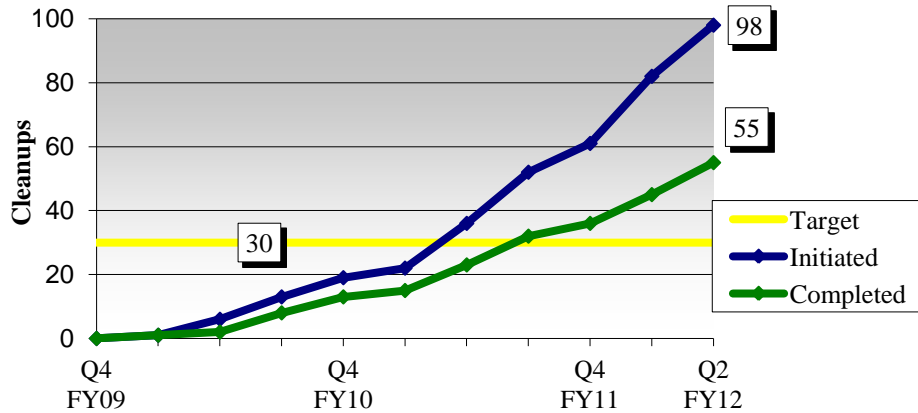
- assessments to identify the contaminants at properties and initiate cleanup planning;
- direct cleanup of brownfield properties;
- community involvement activities for property selection, cleanup and reuse planning; and
- training of participants in the handling and removal of hazardous substances, including training for environmental jobs (including, environmental sampling, analysis, and remediation techniques).

EPA awarded \$87.3 million to communities for assessments and cleanups of contaminated land through cooperative agreements. An additional \$9.2 million was distributed by EPA regional offices for targeted brownfields assessments in communities with the remaining \$3.5 million used for federal management and oversight. To learn more about the Brownfields Program implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/brownfields/eparecovery/.

Program Results as of March 31, 2012

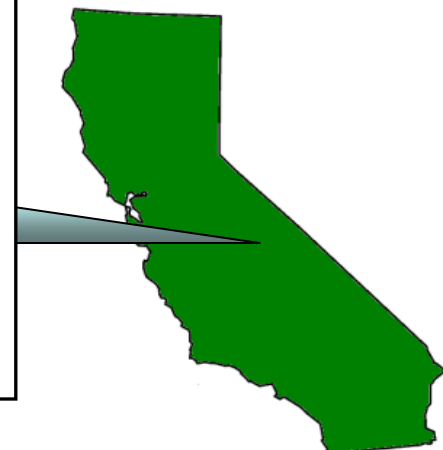


**Number of Brownfield Cleanups
Initiated and Completed**



Once a sprawling 40-acre contaminated eyesore near downtown Denver, the former General Chemical property is now home to an animal shelter and public works facility, both of which are models for sustainable and efficient design. In 2010 the City and County of Denver used a Recovery Act subgrant from the brownfields loan fund to complete soil cleanup at this long blighted property that abuts the South Platte River bike path. Soil and groundwater contained many toxics including cadmium, lead, arsenic, asbestos and petroleum. With the cleanup complete the city and county moved quickly on the construction of a 36,000 square-foot, state-of-the-art animal shelter with a goal of achieving LEED-platinum certification. In addition to the numerous sustainability features that make it a healthy place for pets, people and planet, the animal shelter includes a community room, surgical suite, and barn-to-house injured urban wildlife. Next door, the city's new LEED-gold public works campus provides space for offices and vehicle maintenance and storage. The cleanup and redevelopment of this former brownfield property created over 155 jobs and has leveraged over \$68 million in investment.

Cooley Landing is a 9-acre peninsula on the baylands that served as a former County dump that closed in 1958 and is surrounded by 354 acres of open space and endangered species habitat. The community of East Palo Alto has planned to turn the area into a public nature park, the first public access for this community to the San Francisco Bay. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control used a Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund to provide 2 subgrants to two parcels owned by the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District and the City of East Palo Alto Redevelopment Agency. The project is expected leverage an additional \$9.5 million in project funds.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

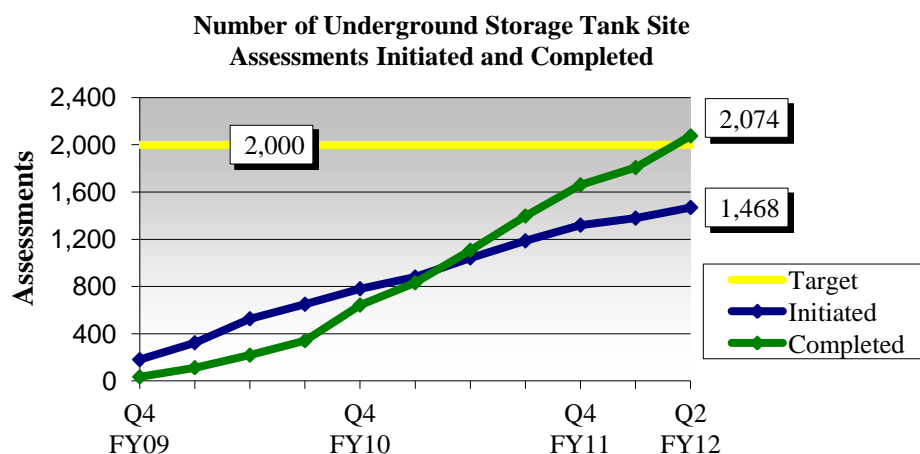
Across the country, approximately 85,338 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for assessing and cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground storage tanks (USTs). The LUST program helps create jobs and protect the environment and human health through:

- emergency response and initial site hazard mitigation;
- site investigations and assessments;
- petroleum contamination release cleanups;
- soil and groundwater monitoring;
- enforcement actions and recovery of costs from liable tank owners and operators; and
- public or community involvement activities.

EPA uses the money to assess and clean up contaminated LUST sites, which creates and retains jobs and provides many economic and environmental benefits. EPA provided \$190.7 million to state and territorial UST programs through cooperative agreements, all of which were awarded by December 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2012, 43 of the 54 states and territories that received LUST Recovery Act money completed their work. EPA's regional UST programs manage \$6.3 million to clean up tank releases in Indian country. The remaining \$3 million is used for federal management and oversight. To learn more about EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks' implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/oust/eparecovery/index.htm.

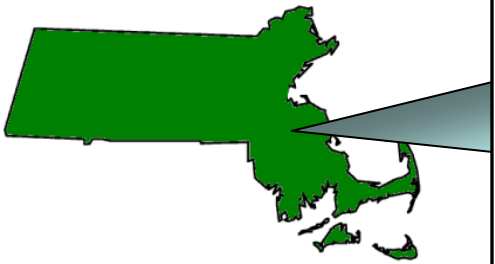
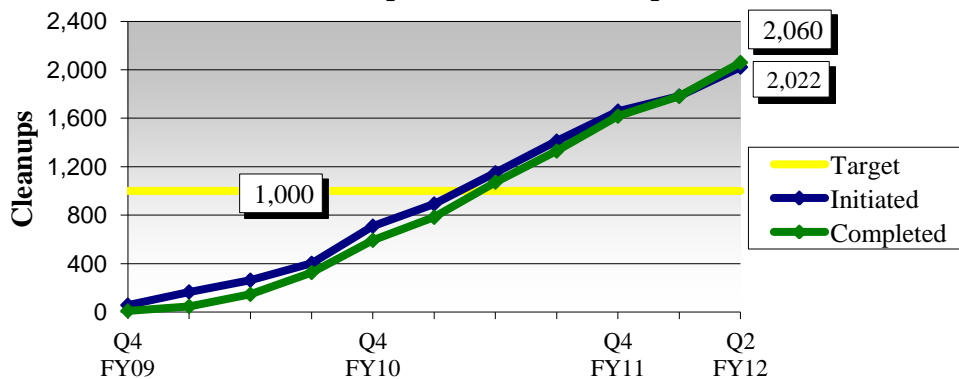
Program Results as of March 31, 2011

From the assessments and cleanups, the EPA estimates an estimated 2,000 assessments and at least 1,000 cleanups will result which will reduce the backlog of approximately 85,338 sites remaining to be cleaned up⁴. In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessment and cleanup activities at a total of 4,153 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.



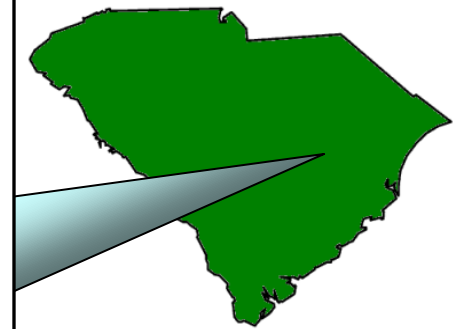
⁴ For the assessments performance measure, initiated assessments is sometimes entered as just “completed” (instead of “initiated” and “completed”) by the recipient on the same day that the project is initiated which leads to a lower “initiated” result.

Number of Underground Storage Tank Site Cleanups Initiated and Completed



The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection utilized Recovery Act funds to assess, excavate and remove petroleum contaminated soil from the site of a former automobile garage in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The removal of the contaminated soil has helped prepare the site for productive reuse that is being facilitated by the Dorchester Bay Economic Development Corporation (DBEDC). Presently DBEDC is working with partners to help transform this formerly blighted parcel into a 25,000 square-foot, state-of-the-art culinary arts job training and placement center and youth arts program that will train and place approximately 50 students into jobs each year and will provide arts programming to over 100 individuals every week.

In Cross Hill, South Carolina, Recovery Act funds cleaned up petroleum contamination from underground storage tanks that had been leaking into Lake Greenwood – a recreational boating and fishing spot. The tanks, filled with sand and left in the ground at the Charles and Mary's Landing, had been used to fuel boats until 1978. In 2008, residents noticed a strong gasoline odor and visible sheen on the water as petroleum from the tanks leached into the lake and saturated the sediment around the sea wall. The Recovery Act funds helped with the removal of contaminated soil behind the seawall and excavation of contaminated bottom sediments from the lake itself. In order to allow for the excavation of the soil behind the sea wall, the sand-filled tanks were removed. The petroleum contamination is no longer affecting the environmental health of the lake and landing area, and it has returned to a vibrant fishing spot.



Superfund

The overall objectives for using the \$600 million provided to Superfund are to initiate and accelerate cleanup at National Priority List (NPL) sites, maximize job creation and retention, and provide environmental and economic benefits. Of the funds provided to EPA, \$18 million was allocated for federal management and oversight. These objectives are being achieved by starting new cleanup projects, accelerating cleanups at projects already underway, increasing the number of workers and activities at cleanup projects, and returning affected sites to more productive use.

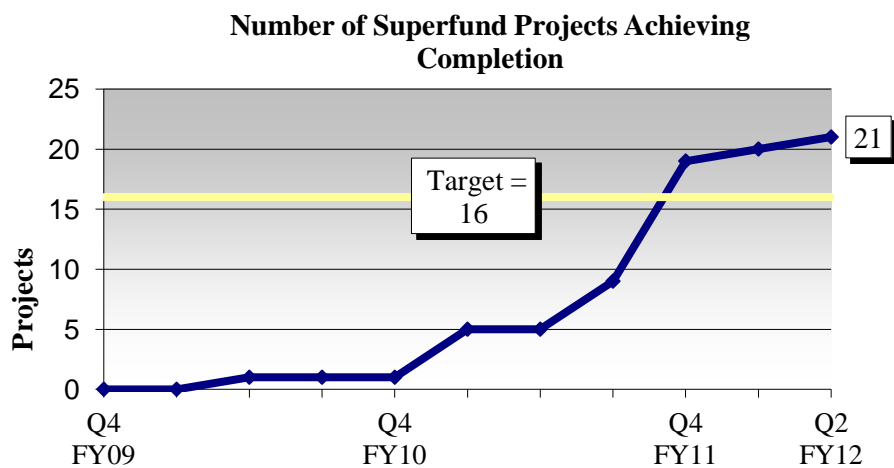
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

- treatment or removal of organic compound contamination;
- treatment or removal of heavy metal contamination;
- beginning or accelerating work to treat drinking water to meet standards;
- provision of alternate residential drinking water supplies; and
- mitigation of damage to wildlife habitat and ecosystems and beginning of restoration

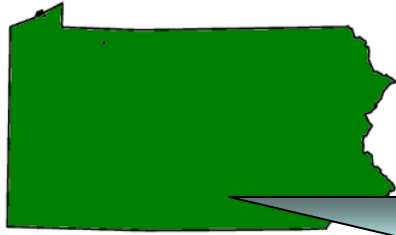
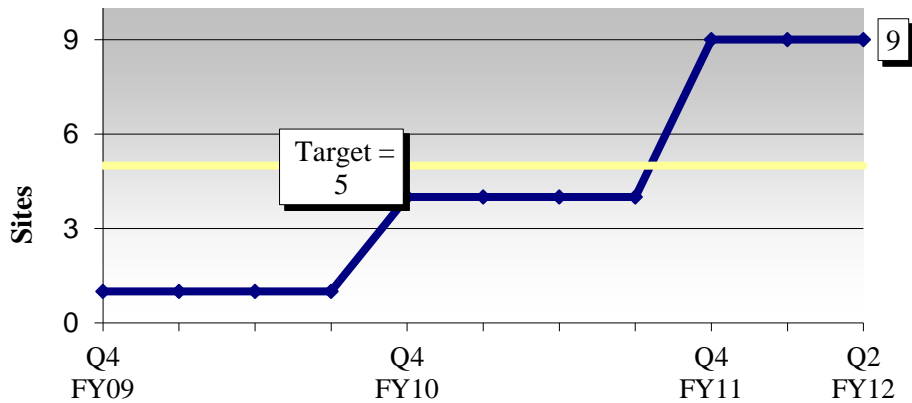
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering and management. To learn more about Superfund implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/index.html.

Program Results as of March 31, 2012

The Superfund program has made significant progress over the past few months by allocating funding to 51 sites and 61 projects. Of these, 26 are on new sites across the country. Visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/sites.html> for more information.

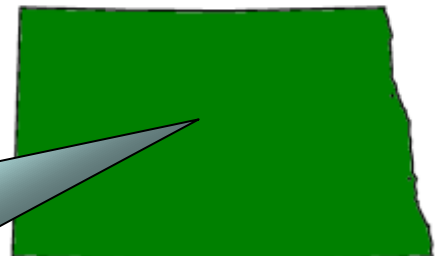


Number of Superfund Sites Achieving Construction Completion



From the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s, Bally Case and Cooler, a nearby company, reportedly sent drums of liquid waste for disposal to Crossley Farm in eastern Pennsylvania. Until 1970, Bally used TCE, the contaminant found in the groundwater, as a degreaser. In 1983, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources sampled residential wells downhill from the site, and found that they were contaminated with various volatile organic compounds. With the help of Recovery Act funds, the EPA has started construction of the site's ground water cleanup activities contaminated with these toxic materials. A pump-and-treat system is currently under construction to treat TCE-contamination (a carcinogen) in the groundwater. The facility structure will resemble other farm structures in the area with five wells connected to underground piping that will pump the water into the treatment plant. These five wells are expected to pump 350 gallons of water per minute. Once the Recovery Act funded projects are completed and the toxic plume is addressed, the EPA will focus future cleanup efforts on the source area.

In North Dakota, 26 townships (about 568 square miles) in Richland and Sargent counties had contaminated groundwater due to arsenic-laced bait that farmers used extensively throughout North Dakota to combat grasshopper infestations in the 1930s and 1940s. With the aid of Recovery Act funds, the EPA expedited and completed the cleanup of this Superfund Site a year earlier than anticipated. The funds provided 162 households and small businesses in Richland and Sargent counties with safe drinking water. The EPA and the State of North Dakota had been connecting water users to a rural water supply because many drinking water wells in the area due to the arsenic contamination. With the increased demand on the drinking water system, the funds paid for upgrades to the distribution facilities. The project included the installation of an emergency generator to diminish impacts to service due to power interruptions and construction of a geothermal heating and cooling system to lessen operational costs. Construction of the site completed this past year.



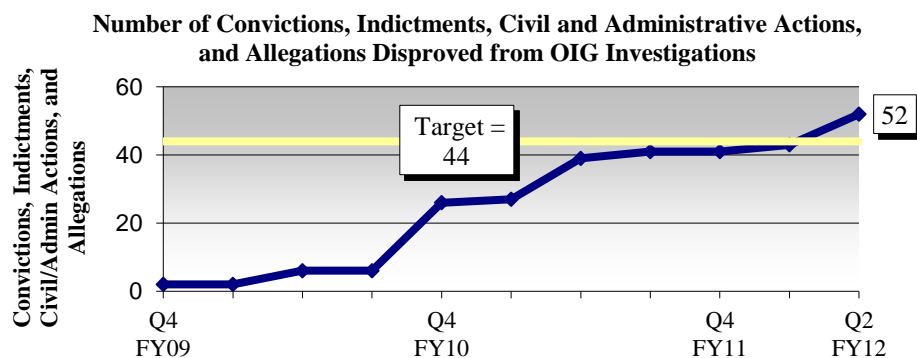
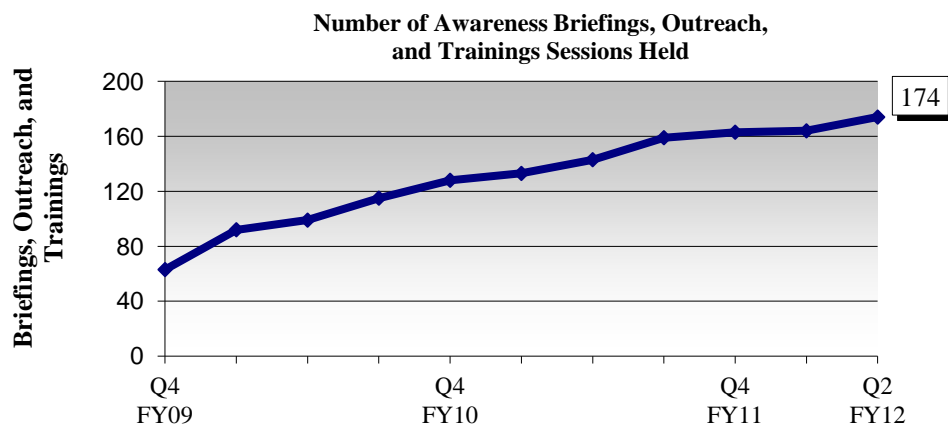
Inspector General

The Recovery Act provides the EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) with \$20 million through December 31, 2012 for oversight and review. The OIG will assess whether EPA uses the Recovery Act funds in accordance with its requirements and meets the accountability objectives as defined by OMB. The OIG will utilize the funds to determine whether:

- funds are awarded and distributed in a prompt, fair, and reasonable manner;
- recipients and uses of funds are transparent to the public, and the public benefits of these funds are reported clearly, accurately, and in a timely manner;
- funds are used for authorized purposes and fraud, waste, error, and abuse are mitigated;
- projects funded under the Recovery Act avoid unnecessary delays and cost overruns;
- program goals are achieved, including specific program outcomes and improved results on broader economic indicators.

Program Results as of March 31, 2012

To ensure accountability the OIG has provided outreach and training to numerous groups and has identified a number of actions for improvement. Additionally, the OIG identified over \$3.4 million in cost efficiencies/savings as funds to be put to better use.



Appendix: Recovery Act Performance Measures and Cumulative Results

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Q2 FY12	Target	Percent Complete
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.61 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.73 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.003 B	\$.20 B	\$.78 B	\$.96 B	\$1.31 B	\$3.8 B	35%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	51	51	51	51	51	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9.23 M	\$35.2 M	\$57 M	\$58.5 M	\$58.5 M	\$60 M	98%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$0.54 M	\$3.0 M	\$12.7 M	\$23.1 M	\$22.6 M	\$60 M	38%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.16 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.20 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.01 B	\$.10 B	\$.45 B	\$.54 B	\$.68 B	\$1.8 B	38%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	51	51	51	51	51	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$1.70 M	\$23.3 M	\$29.4 M	\$29.9 M	\$29.9 M	\$29.9 M	99%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$4.4 M	\$12.0 M	\$14.6 M	\$14.6 M	\$15.6 M	52%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Q2 FY12	Target	Percent Complete
Diesel Emissions Reductions	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	160	160	160	160	160	100%
	Existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) that have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired	415	12,934	24,700	26,650	27,250	30,000	91%
	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	42,149	81,100	85,700	86,600	100,000	87%
	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	1,588	3,100	3,450	3,495	4,000	87%
	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	4,800	9,300	10,220	10,455	12,000	87%
	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	5,675	11,000	11,570	11,665	13,000	90%
	Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	351,332	672,400	718,900	719,800	850,000	85%
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments initiated	0	499	1,004	1,133	1,255	500	100%
	Brownfield assessments completed	0	398	881	988	1,080	500	100%
	Brownfields properties assessed	0	322	637	693	757	500	100%
	Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	19	61	82	98	30	100%
	Brownfield cleanups completed	0	13	36	45	55	30	100%
	Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse	0	30	548	637	785	500	100%
	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$42 M	\$183 M	\$192.5 M	\$275 M	\$450 M	61%
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	161	1,186	1,303	1,698	500	100%
	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	54%	58%	65%	72%	65%	100%
	Revolving Loan Fund loans/sub grants	0	12	41	58	75	45	100%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Q2 FY12	Target	Percent Complete
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Site assessments initiated	180	780	1,319	1,378	1,468	2,000	73%
	Site assessments completed	34	642	1,660	1,806	2,074	2,000	100%
	Site cleanups initiated	57	709	1,659	1,783	2,022	1,000	100%
	Site cleanups completed	9	592	1,617	1,781	2,060	1,000	100%
Superfund	Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	61	60	100%
	Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	51	50	100%
	Sites achieving construction completion	1	4	9	9	9	5	100%
	Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	4	5	5	5	5	100%
	Sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects achieving completion	0	1	19	20	21	16	100%
Inspector General	Environmental and business actions taken, improvements made, or risks reduced in response to or influenced by the OIG	2	41	166	72	141	222	64%
	OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction, or improvement	71	171	1,506	993	1,152	402	100%
	Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	26	41	43	52	44	100%
	Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	128	163	164	172	N/A	N/A
	Recovery Act complaints received	13	52	71	79	87	N/A	N/A
	Whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
	Return on the annual dollar investment as a percentage of the OIG budget from audits and investigations	0	0	51.6	52	128	N/A	N/A